

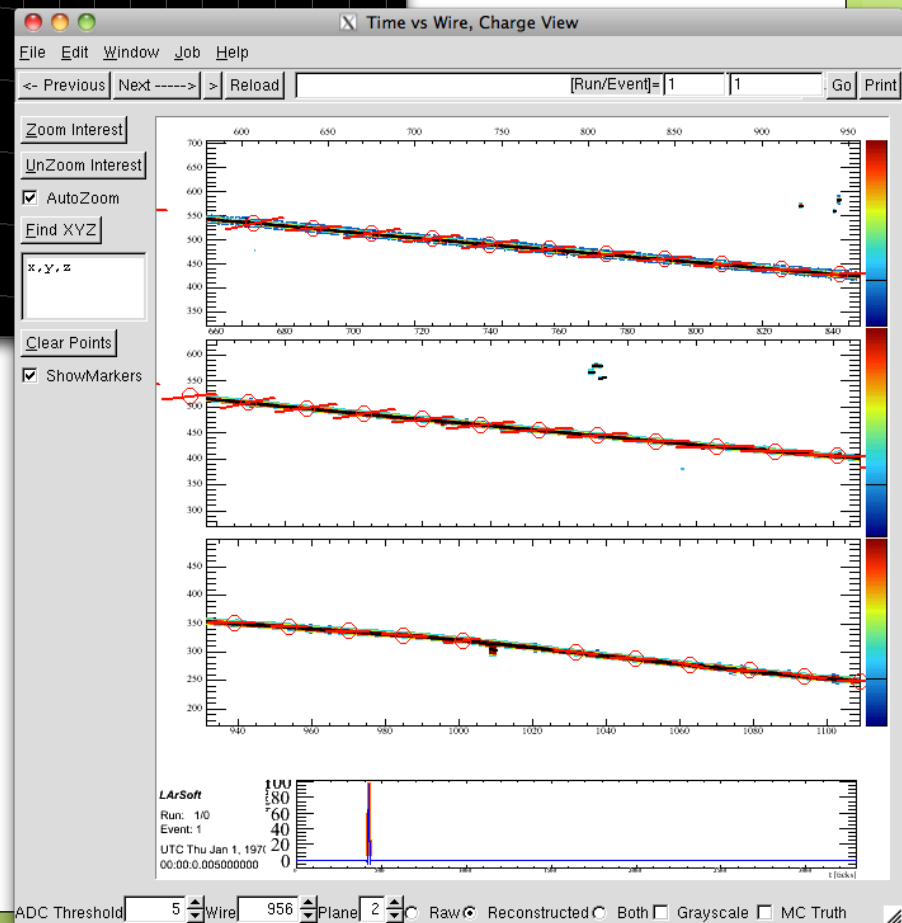
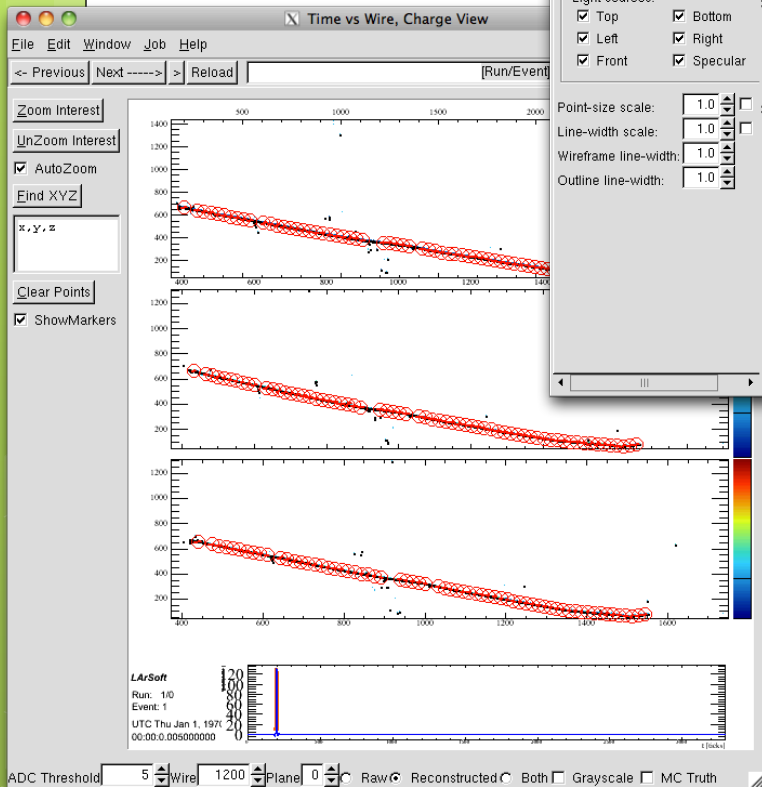
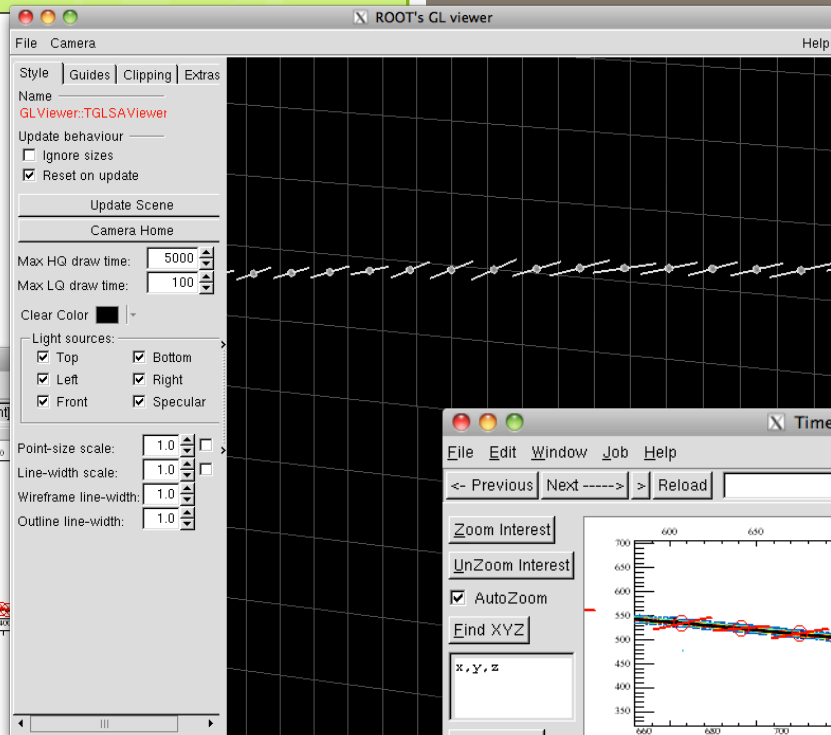


Seed Update

LArSoft Tracking Group
Ben Jones, MIT

Seed Finding (Basic)

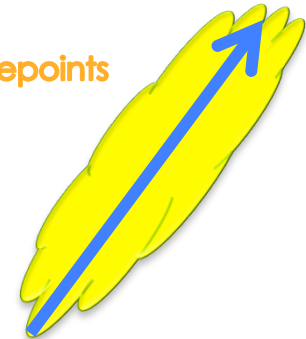
- Look for a collection of spacepoints with a strong directionality:
 - Take a spacepoint at high Z
 - Locate all those within some distance
 - Find the centre of mass, and find average theta and phi for spacepoints from this position
 - If $(\Delta \theta)^2 + (\sin \theta \Delta \Phi)^2 < C^2$, these points form a seed.



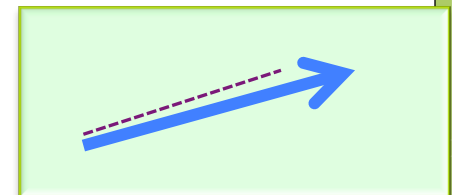
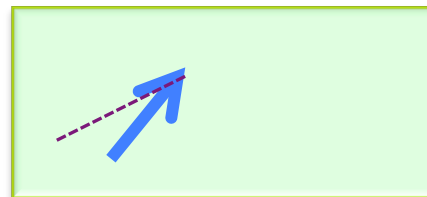
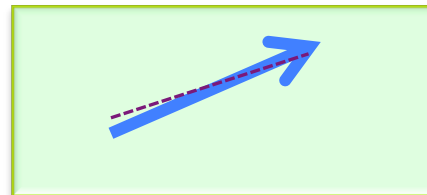
The Magic Refits

- Now we have a group of spacepoints, we can ask them all for their hits.
- We count each hit only once, and catalogue them into views
- Then adjust seed to better match the set of hits in each view

Cloud of spacepoints



Hits in 3 Views



Refit Procedure

- 2 stages, each repeated many times:
 - 1: Centre of Seed Refit
 - 2: Direction Refit

Stage 1: Seed Centre Refit:

Time coordinate is easy –

take weighted average of hit times to be the new x coordinate.

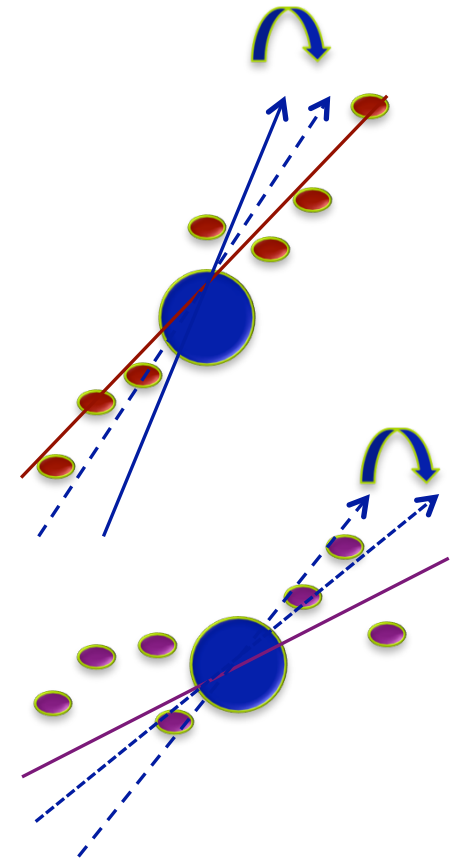
Space coordinate is hard –

Coordinate degeneracy. Also the direction depends on the chosen central point.

To iterate towards a stable compromise between the views, in each iteration we move the seed center half way from its current position and the favorite position, in the direction constrained by each view individually.

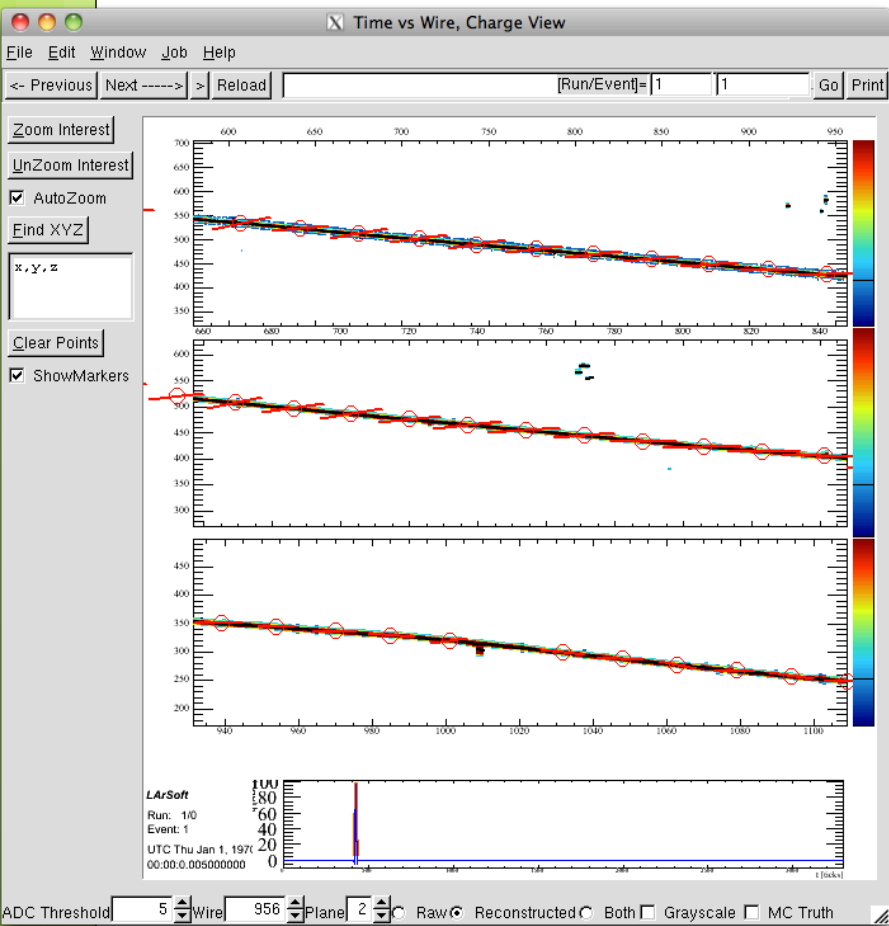
○ Stage 2 : Direction Refit

- Now we have moved the seed centre, perform least squares fit to determine favorite direction in each view.
- Rotate seed half way towards the new favorite direction in the plane, leaving the out-of-plane gradient unchanged.
- Performing stage 1 then stage 2 many times (~20) leads to refitted seeds which much better represent the charge deposits than the spacepoint based seeds.
- **We used spacepoints to locate the right hits (the slow part of most algorithms), then hit information to assign the seed position and direction so we are freed from combinatoric problems.**

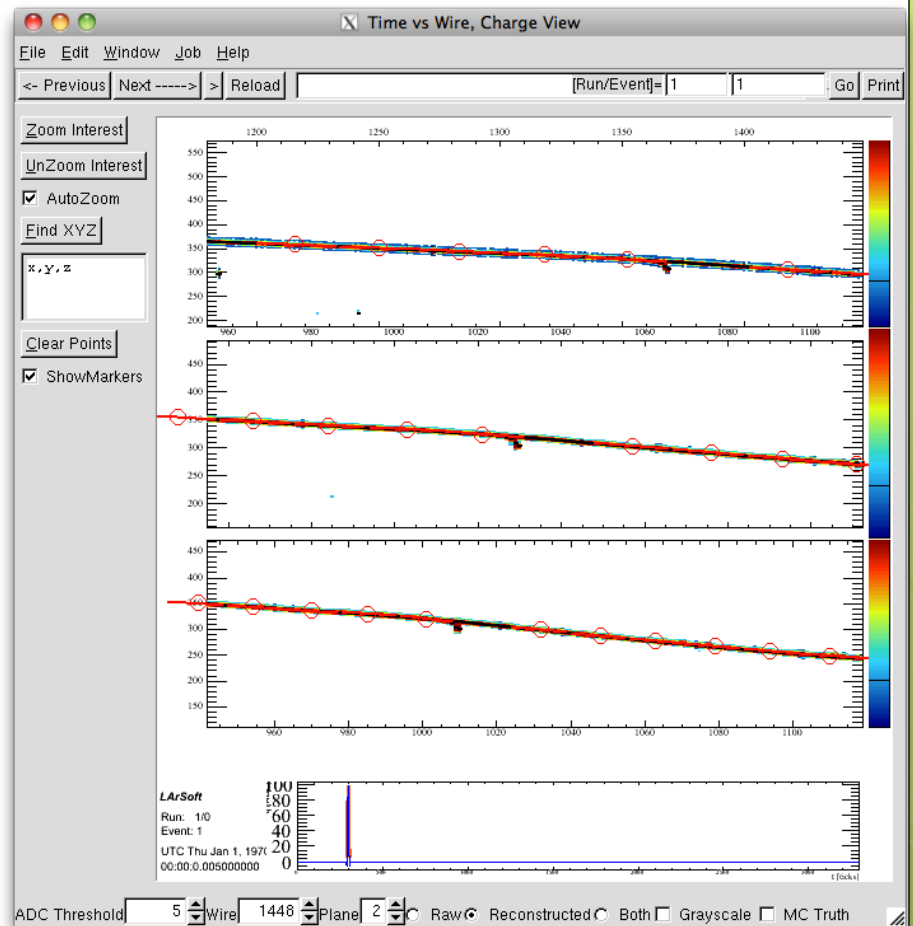


Repeat ~20 times,
iterating to stable
solution

No refit

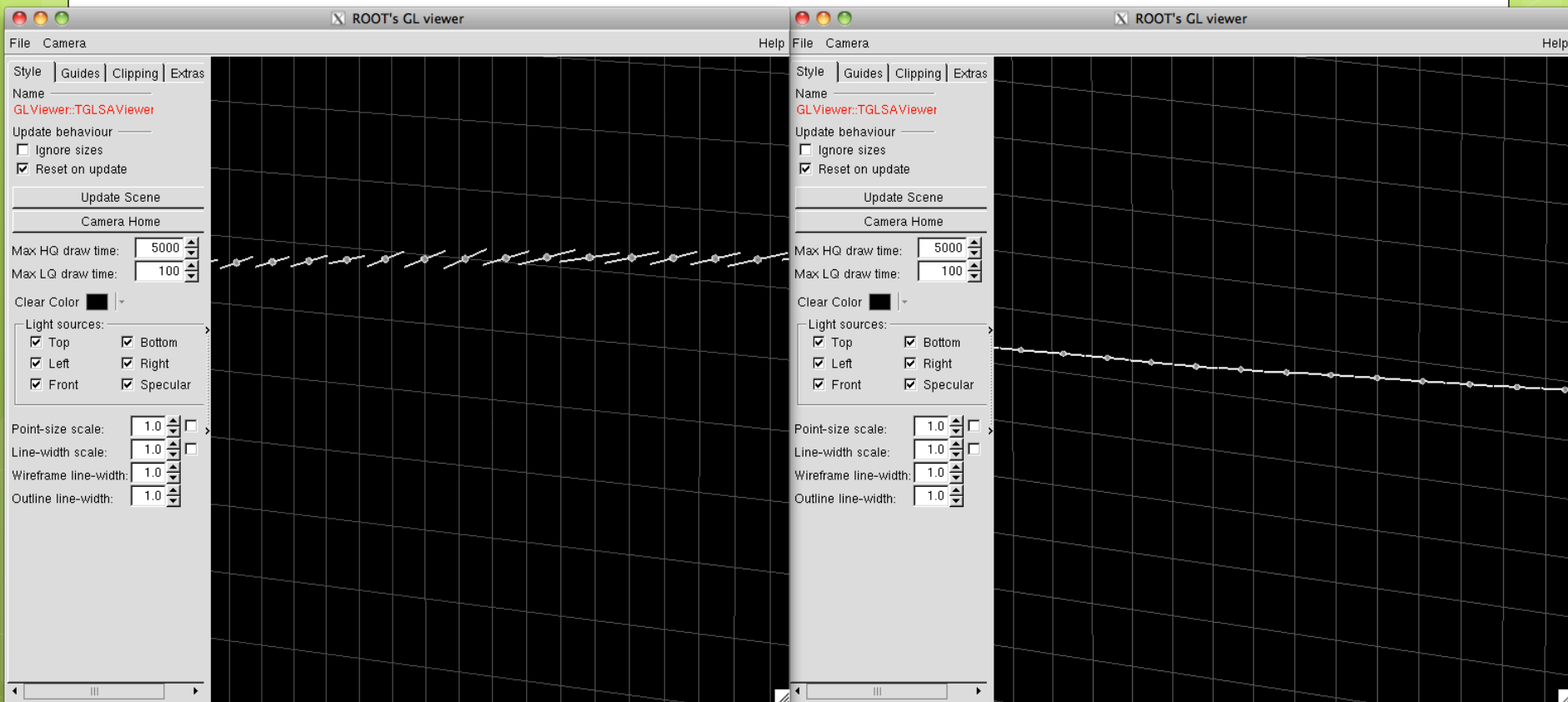


With refit



No Refit

With Refit



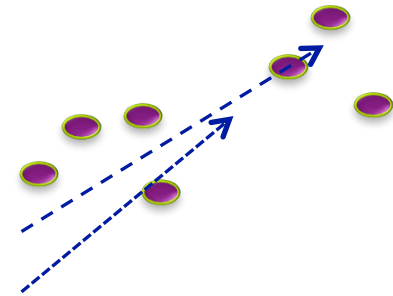
Extendable Seeds

- 2 goals:
 - 1) Efficient 3D reconstruction of straight track sections, no matter how long, using all views simultaneously
 - 2) Interpolating through difficult regions by simple extension of a previously found track segment



Seed Extension Procedure

- 1) Find a seed in the usual way, with some fixed starting length (present value = 2cm)
- 2) Refit to hits, calculate RMS in each view
- 3) Walk it out p mm past end 1 (present value = 1cm).
- 4) Check which spacepoints are nearby and get their hits
- 5) Refit to hits again to get new optimal seed position and direction
- 6) Decide whether to keep this extension (next slide)
- 7) If so, try to extend again. If not, keep last acceptable seed, and start extending at other end.



Conditions for Keeping Extension

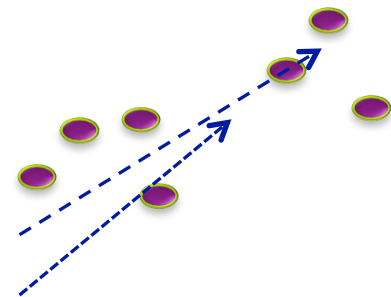
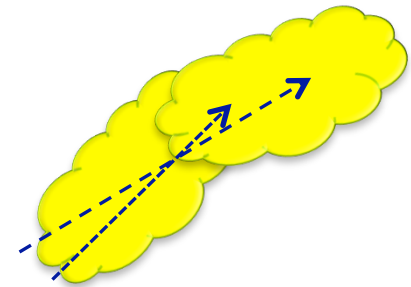
- 1) $N_{i+1} > N_i$
- 2) $RMS_{i+1} < RMS_i / f$
- 3) $dN/dx_{i+1} > f dN/dx_i$

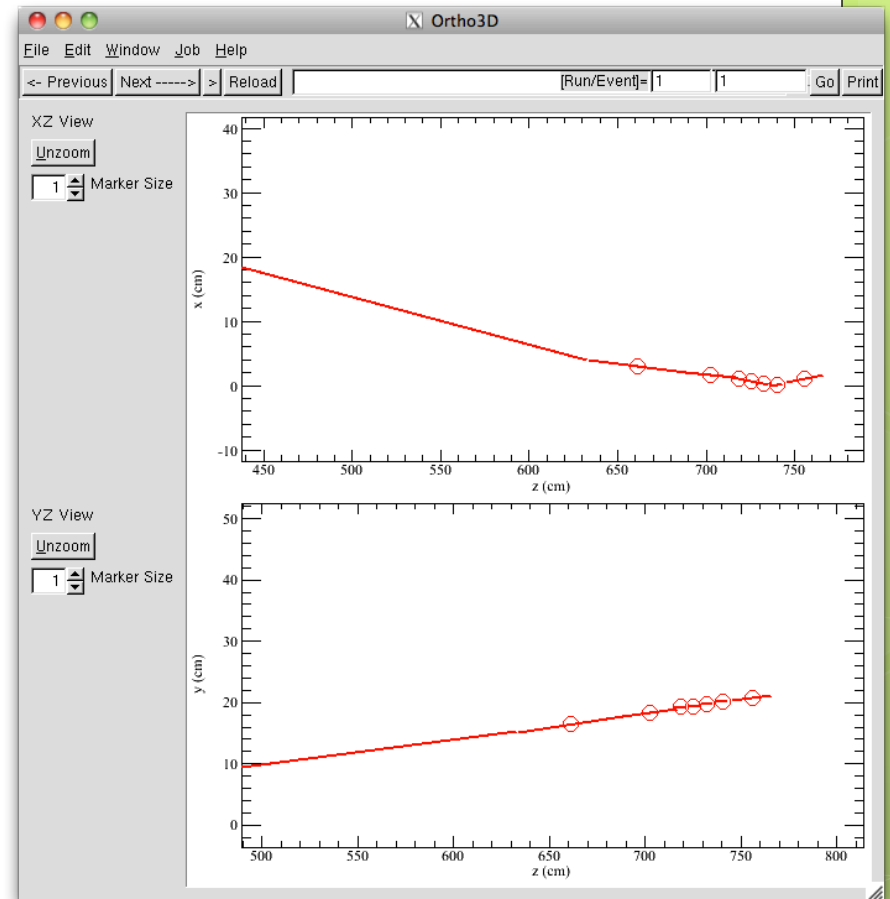
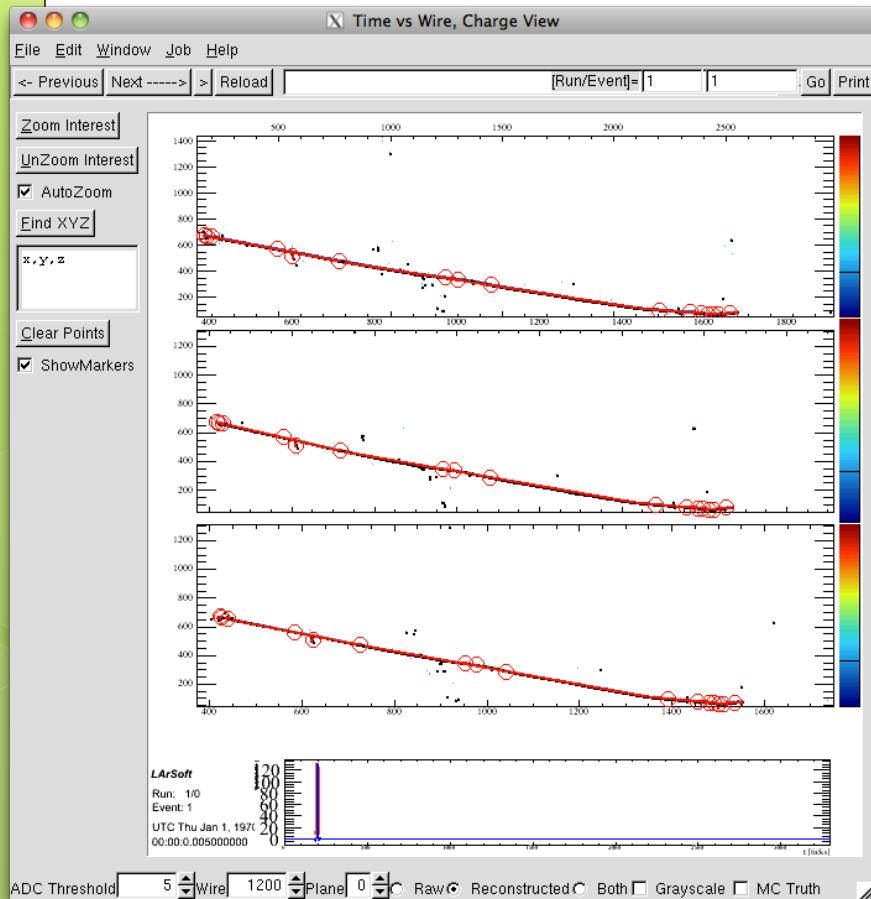
N: No of distinct hits in all seed spacepoints

RMS: of projected distances from seed spine to all hits collected

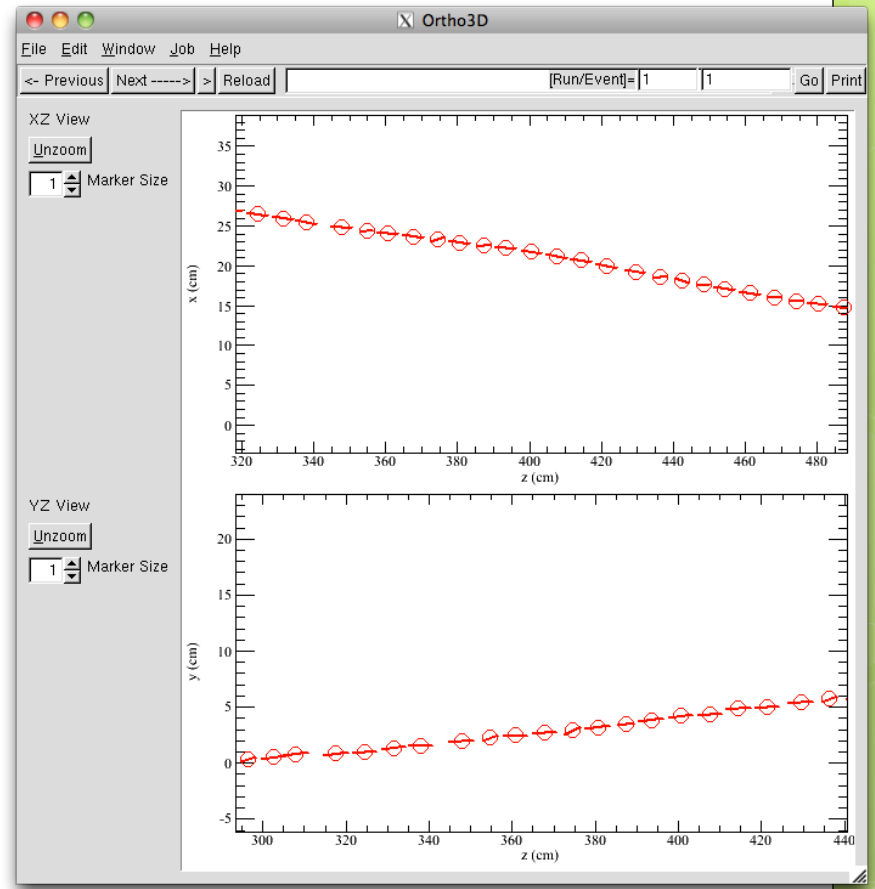
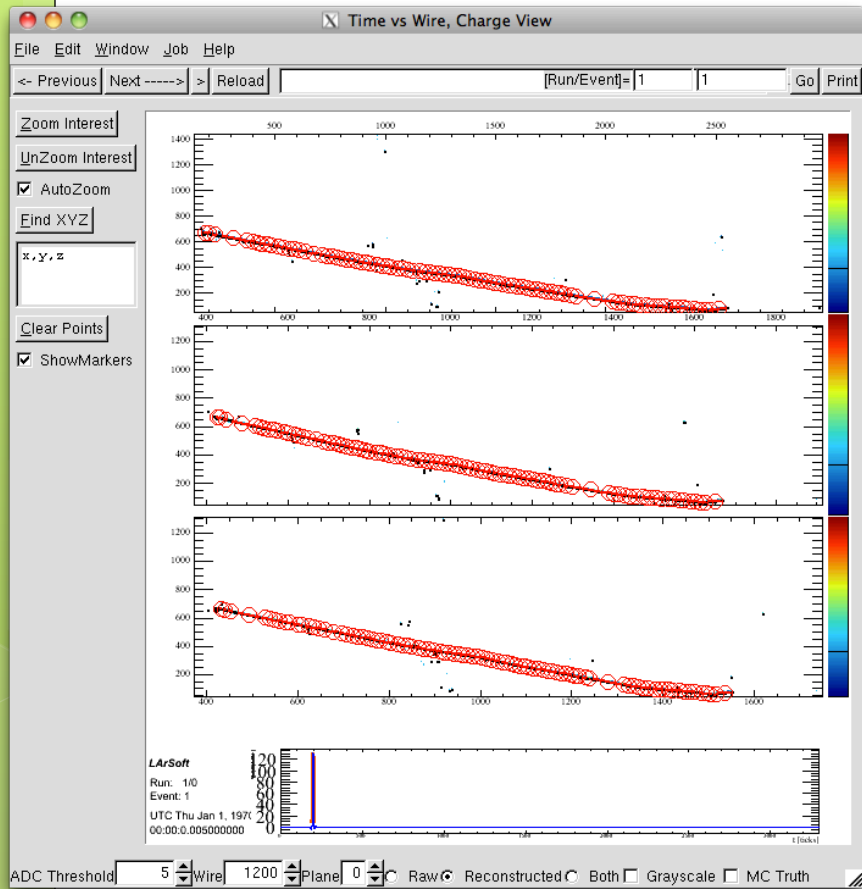
x: Length of seed

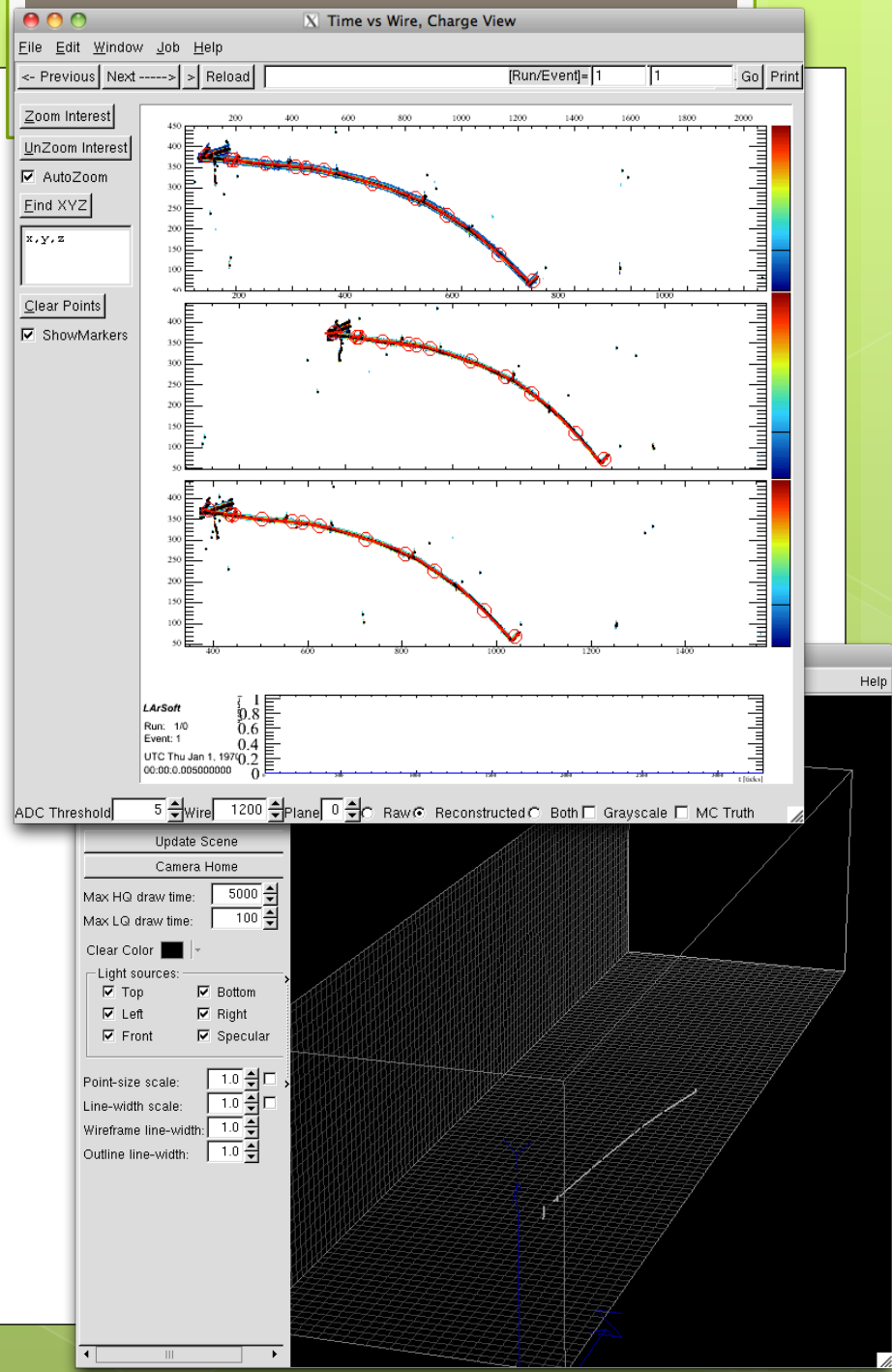
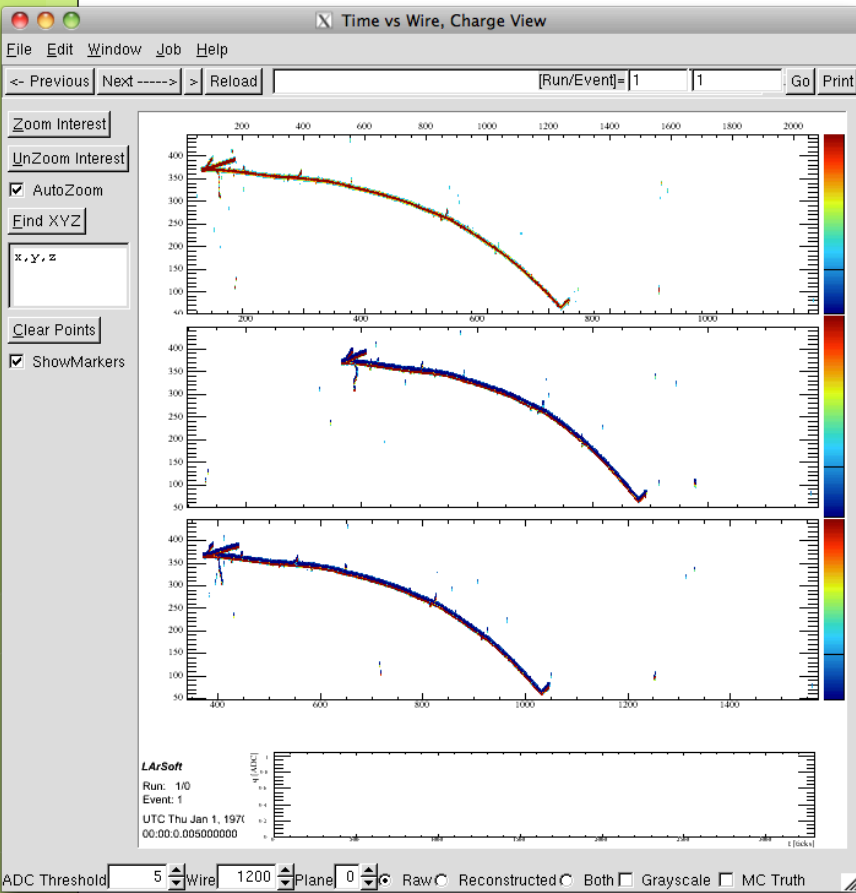
f: Extension threshold – parameter in algorithm

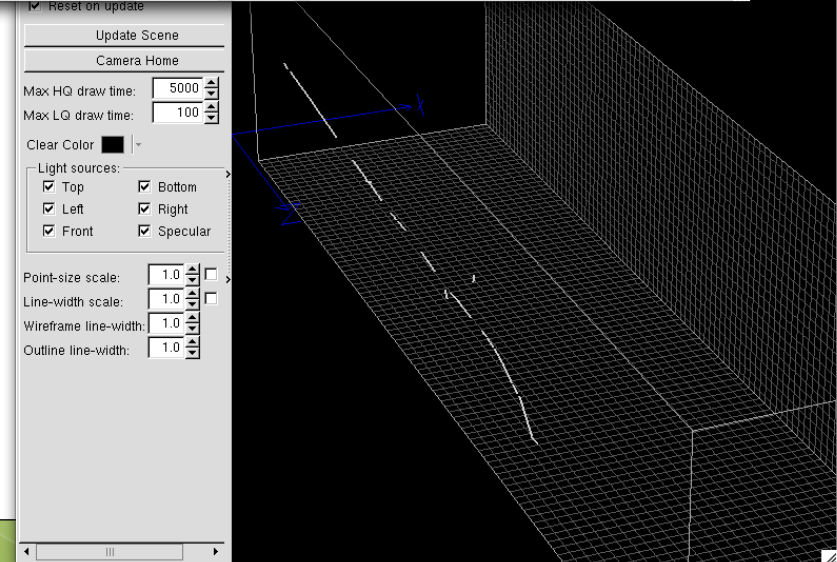
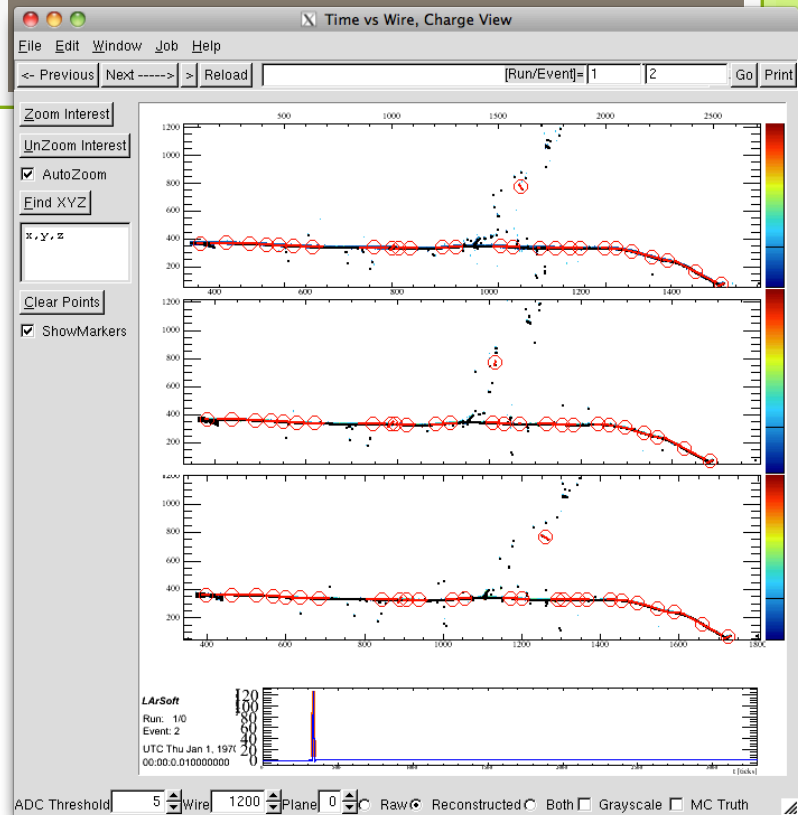
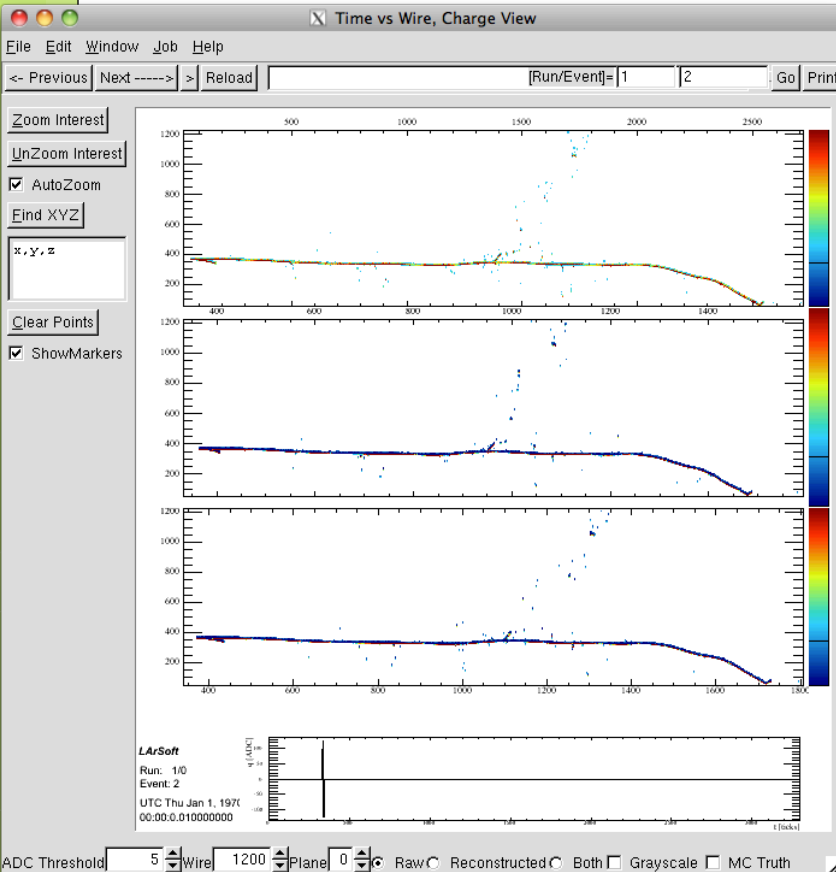


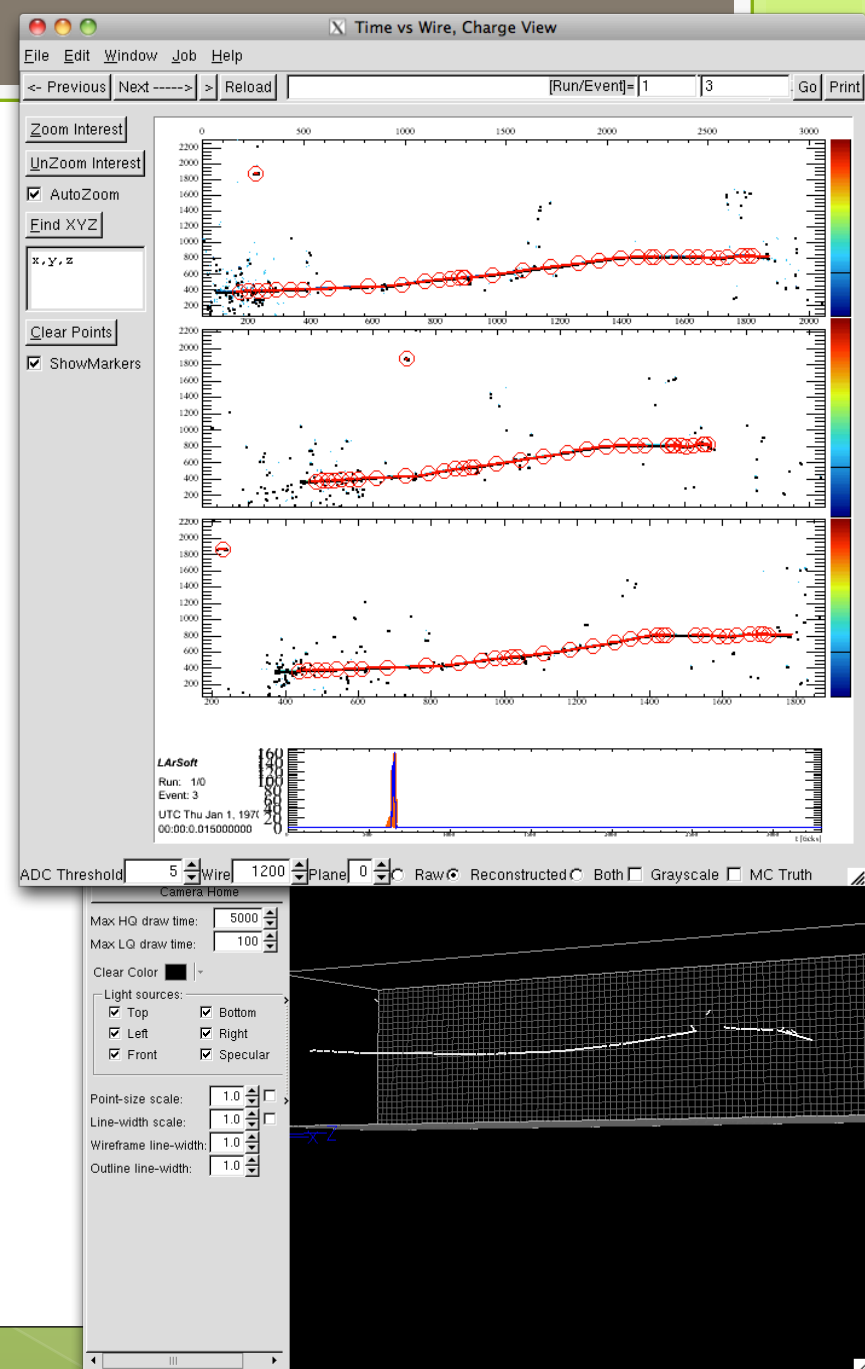
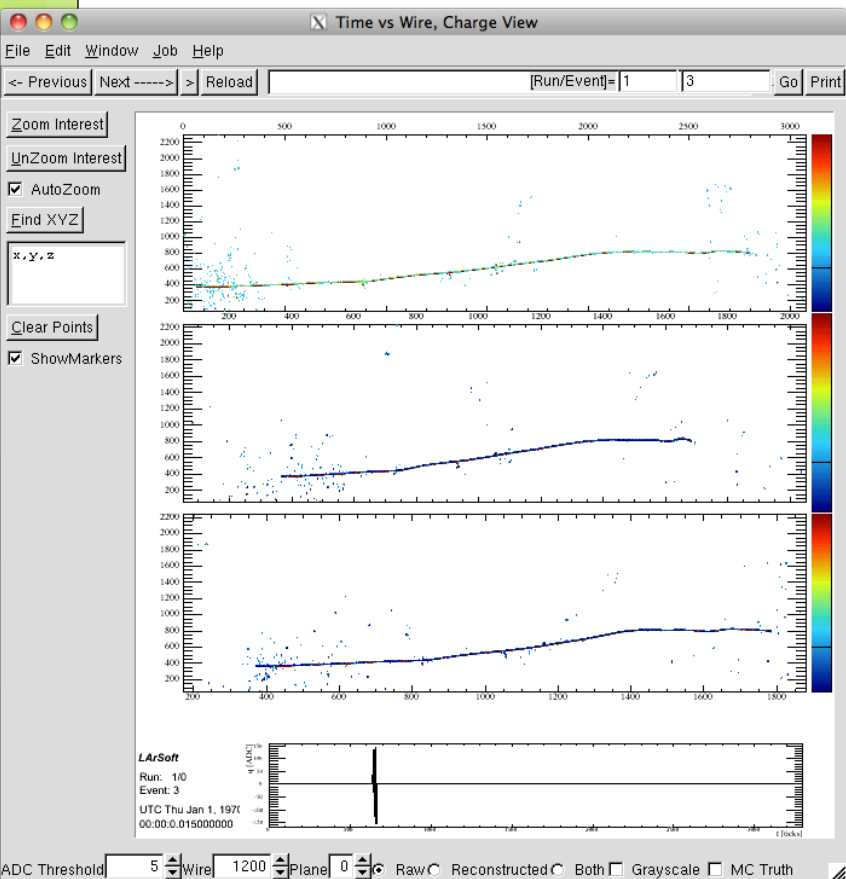


- Adjusting threshold lets you determine how segmented the track should be / how tightly the seeds have to hug hits









Next Steps

- Apply Bezier or Kalman iterative procedure – find the long tracks, subtract them, re-seed for shorter ones
- Implement pitch-based calorimetric reco for Bezier tracks